

FIFTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HAWAIIAN
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR
1950

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HONOLULU, HAWAII
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STATEHOOD AND THE HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION TREATY OF 1893

BY CHARLES H. HUNTER, PH.D.

The history of the statehood movement in Hawaii as prepared by and for the statehood advocates has rested upon a judicious selection of facts which on their face will support the contention that in its efforts toward union with the United States, Hawaii had sought to exchange her sovereignty as an independent nation for the sovereignty of an American state. In other words, Hawaii's original premise was statehood and that premise has never been abandoned. A great deal has been made of the alleged fact that the Hawaiian Commissioners who went to Washington following the revolution in 1893 insisted that the consideration for ceding the Islands should be admission as a state. This last contention has rested on a statement made thirty years later by one of the commissioners and like so many other historical myths will probably never die. But the facts are these.

Following the first World War Hawaii found itself the victim of more than the usual number of discriminations in congressional legislation, particularly financial. In 1922, Governor Wallace Rider Farrington, urged on by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, took the initiative in having a recitation of historical facts surrounding annexation made into law so that it might become a part of the permanent record. To draft a historical review of annexation Governor Farrington called upon Ex-Governor and Judge Walter F. Frear and Lorrin A. Thurston. Thurston had been the leading figure during the period of revolution and annexation while Frear had been on the Supreme Court bench and with Sanford B. Dole had served on the commission which, after annexation in 1898, made the recommendations to Congress which included the Organic Act creating the Territory of Hawaii.

The briefs furnished separately by Frear and Thurston were taken by the Secretary of Hawaii, Raymond C. Brown, and along with his own ideas, were combined under Farrington's watchful eye into what is known as the Hawaii Bill of Rights. The bill as submitted to the territorial legislature, passed by it and signed by the governor as Act 86 on April 26, 1923, closely resembles in its historical aspects the Thurston brief. In that brief for the first time, so far as available records show, the flat statement is made that "The Hawaiian Commissioners asked for admission to the Union as a State."¹

¹The correspondence and a copy of Thurston's brief are in the Archives of Hawaii, Official Governor's Files, Bill of Rights, 1923-1924. Additional material may be found in W. R. Farrington's Private Papers now in the possession of his son, Delegate Joseph R. Farrington. What purports to be the original drafts by Frear, Thurston, and Brown are in the University of Hawaii Library. The Thurston *draft* bears little resemblance to the Thurston *brief* upon which Brown drew heavily for the final draft of the Bill of Rights. The Hawaii Bill of Rights was circulated in pamphlet form and appears not only in the *Session Laws*, 1923, of the Territory, pp. 87-102; in the front of the *Revised Laws of Hawaii*; but was placed in the *Cong. Record*, 70 Cong., 1 sess., LXIX, Pt. 10, pp. 10139-10144, by Delegate Victor S. K. Houston on May 26, 1928.

At first sight it would appear presumptuous to challenge the flat statement of one of the participants, and the leading one at that, in the negotiations with the Secretary of State of the United States, John W. Foster. But the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the conclusion that no official request was made for statehood then or later by any member or agent of the Provisional Government or the Republic of Hawaii. Thurston himself spoke to the point, "the history of annexation procedure, showing the intent of the parties to the contract," before the members of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce on April 26, 1922. In that address he was accurate historically speaking. He claimed that Hawaii had never offered nor had the United States ever asked that Hawaii be sold to the United States or acquired as a "possession." It was always assumed and discussed on the basis that when annexed, Hawaii would enter the Union as a "State," as a "Territory," or that there should be "full and complete political union" between the United States and Hawaii, or that Hawaii should be annexed as "an integral part of the United States."² As Thurston said, the latter idea was Foster's formula and the intent therein expressed had never varied.³ Nowhere in the address did he say that the commission asked for statehood. When, with Frear, Thurston drafted an appeal for support for the Hawaii Bill of Rights, made by the local Chamber of Commerce to the national body, statehood was not mentioned as either intended or implied.⁴ Yet in between the two statements he wrote that statehood was requested of Foster.

Two explanations may be offered. Even admitting Thurston's excellent memory, thirty years had passed in 1923 when he drew up his historical summary for Governor Farrington. There is no need to wonder that a "curious misstatement" appeared from time to time. In the second place, his was a lawyer's brief making as strong a case as possible for the client.

There is also a significant difference between the 1923 brief and the account as given in Thurston's *Memoirs of the Hawaiian Revolution* which he dictated between 1928 and 1930. In the *Memoirs* Thurston stated that the Commission arrived in Washington on February 3, 1893 and interviewed Foster on February 4 and in a preliminary discussion "expressed a desire to have Hawaii annexed as a state."⁵ In the 1923 brief, he wrote that on February 7 President Harrison informed the commissioners that he had recognized the

²On May 27, 1892, in San Francisco, on his way home from Washington where he had represented the Annexation Club in an effort to ascertain the attitude of the Harrison Administration on annexation, Thurston wrote a detailed memorandum to Secretary of State James G. Blaine. In this he suggested that the form of government after annexation might be one of four: (1) as a state, (2) as a territory, (3) along the lines of the English Crown Colonies, (4) as a government reservation like the District of Columbia or government fortifications. He said he believed the territorial form would be the most satisfactory from several angles. He conceded that admission as a state would doubtless meet strong opposition because of the small population and undue representation for the Islands in the United States senate. He also stressed the main objection of the group which he represented in the Islands, namely, it would be "unsafe to give all the powers of the State to the present electorate." There is a typewritten copy of this memo from the State Department Archives, in the University of Hawaii Library.

³Minutes of the Board of Directors, Members' meetings and of Committees of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu: From Jan. 18, 1922 to Jan. 17, 1923, pp. 93 ff; *Advertiser*, April 27, 1922.

⁴Honolulu C. of C. Minutes, Nov. 14, 1923, p 127.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 283.

Provisional Government,⁶ approved of annexation, and asked for the submission of their request in detail. Negotiations were then taken up with Foster, Thurston stated, and an "Informal request was thereupon made by the Commission for admission to the Union as a State, following the Texas precedent." To complete the record, when Joseph R. Farrington was executive secretary of the Hawaii Legislative Commission in 1932, he asked Andrew Farrell, who edited the Thurston *Memoirs*, for any extracts which might strengthen Hawaii's claim of the right to retain the territorial form of government then under attack as an aftermath of the Massie or Ala Moana Rape Case. He was furnished with what Farrell called the most valuable contribution of the manuscript: "The wish of the first Annexation commission that Hawaii be annexed as a state." Farrell wrote that the commission reached Washington on February 2 and immediately called on Foster and expressed the desire to be annexed as a state.⁷ While the three accounts cited above differ as to the date, they are also at variance in content with the Protocols and Stenographic Reports of the Conferences held with Foster.⁸

On the basis of Thurston's uncorroborated testimony many years later, therefore, it was assumed that the Hawaiian commissioners had asked for statehood, but according to the Hawaii Bill of Rights:

Mr. Foster replied that the precise form of government would involve many details which would take much time to work out; that bringing Hawaii into the Union was the main object in view; that he was not adverse to statehood; but a treaty providing therefor would occasion debate and delay; . . . [he] thereupon proposed that the treaty should provide for the annexation of Hawaii as a Territory of the United States.

After the Hawaiian Commissioners had accepted this and made written application for full and complete political union as a territory of the United States, Foster again suggested omission of a reference to the form of government and that the treaty contain a provision that Hawaii should "be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof."

Now what were the actual facts in the case? In the first place the Hawaiian Commissioners had been furnished more or less precise instructions by the Executive Council of the Provisional Government. These instructions called specifically for incorporation in any treaty of the point "that the Government to be established in the Hawaiian Islands shall be substantially that of a Territory of the United States; or that of the District of Columbia." In view of this, it would have been most peculiar if the commissioners had made statehood their first request.

In the second place, the leaders of the Provisional Government probably would have accepted a protectorate as a last resort if it had been offered to them.⁹ As a matter of fact, additional instructions drafted on January 31,

⁶They were so notified on February 4.

⁷Memorandum for the Hawaiian Legislative Commission (undated), Lawrence M. Judd Private Papers, University of Hawaii Library.

⁸These reports are reproduced in R. S. Kuykendall, "Negotiation of the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty of 1893," Fifty-first Annual Report of the Hawaiian Historical Society for the Year 1942, pp. 17-59. (Hereafter cited as Kuykendall, HHS Rept., 1942.)

⁹See Thurston to Dole, March 10; 1893, Archives of Hawaii, Foreign Office and Executive. (Hereafter cited as AH, F. O. & Ex.)

1893, and sent by C. M. Cooke, but which arrived too late to be used in the negotiations, included a proposal that the United States government establish a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands during the period of negotiation. The American minister in Hawaii had established a protectorate on his own responsibility but was disavowed by Secretary of State Foster. W. R. Castle, one of the commissioners, wrote Dole that he had been asked (presumably by his colleagues) and was busy preparing a brief upon the subject of a protectorate. Nevertheless he was telling congressmen, senators, the administration and the press that "we have nothing whatsoever to do with a protectorate."¹⁰ On the other hand, Charles R. Bishop, Honolulu banker, who had been in the Islands since 1846, had consulted with the commissioners in Washington on the treaty and had approved acceptance of Foster's terms. But in a long letter to Thurston on February 27 he wrote that, "Between annexation and protectorate opinion of our friends is divided. Some think the Treaty offers to give up too much to the U. S. and that a protectorate, keeping hands off our labor laws, would be best for us."¹¹ And Thurston had hoped to convince President Cleveland's Secretary of State, Gresham, that a protectorate was inadvisable but, "at the same time if we cannot secure annexation, a protectorate will be the next best thing."¹² And Dole agreed that while annexation "pure and simple" was the objective it would be "well to keep a retreat open by way of a protectorate" especially if it would "answer the purpose of insuring domestic tranquillity and inspiring business confidence."¹³

In the third place, inasmuch as many Americans objected to annexation, in part because they were afraid that Hawaii would come in as a state or would afterwards become a state,¹⁴ would not Thurston as spokesman for the group be expected to allay those fears? In reality his statements to the mainland press indicated the trend of opposition in the United States. For example, he denied that sugar men had taken part in the Revolution—they "knew nothing about." While he refused to commit himself on the terms of annexation he did say, "We would not expect to come in as a state, because our population is not large enough, and it is probable that we should ask to come in as a Territory, with certain adaptations." When pressed he "admitted" that the natives in the Islands were incapable of using the franchise.¹⁵ In a letter dated February 3, on the eve of the first conference with Foster, Thurston denied that it was proposed that Hawaii should come into the Union as a state. "On the contrary," he wrote, "that is precisely what we do not want, until we have a population which is fully qualified to be absolutely self-governing. What we desire is some form of a Territorial government which will give an effective Executive, which will not be

¹⁰Feb. 25, 1893, AH, F. O. & Ex.

¹¹AH, F. O. & Ex.

¹²Thurston to Dole, March 10, 1893, AH, F. O. & Ex.

¹³Dole to Thurston, July 7, 1893, AH, F. O. & Ex.

¹⁴See the *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 30, 1893.

¹⁵*S. F. Chronicle*, Feb. 2, 1893. In the *S. F. Morning Call*, on Feb. 2, 1893, Thurston was reported to have said that statehood was out of the question and even territorial status was called unsatisfactory. He was reported to have concluded that, "Most of us are agreed that we would get the best results from a government similar to that which England gives to her colonies."

subject to the whims, caprices, and dishonesty of an irresponsible legislative body, . . ."¹⁶ And in Washington, W. R. Castle told reporters, "We want no universal suffrage in the islands."¹⁷

In addition to other evidence it seems highly improbable that the commissioners would have suggested statehood when they and the party they represented were obviously aware that the constitution and laws of the United States guaranteed to each state and territory a republican form of government which would include universal manhood suffrage. The men who carried through the Revolution never claimed to have any large following of native Hawaiians. In fact, in their correspondence they clearly stated their belief that the native Hawaiians were not only incapable of self-government but were unable to perceive what was best for the Islands. Under no circumstances, then, would an unqualified franchise be willingly accorded the natives nor would they be given a voice either in the matter of annexation or the form of government that might follow.¹⁸

Finally, we have the records of the negotiations between Secretary of State Foster and the Hawaiian Commissioners. At no time is statehood mentioned or implied. In the first meeting on the morning of February 4, 1893, no mention was made of the form of government desired.¹⁹ But in the afternoon, at Foster's request, the commissioners submitted in writing their proposals as the basis for a formal treaty. The form of government they requested for the Islands "shall be substantially the form now existing in territories of the United States with such modifications, restrictions, and changes therein as the exigencies of the existing circumstances may require and as may be hereafter agreed upon." Actually the Commissioners hoped to retain for the oligarchy they had helped establish in power in the Islands, all the rights and prerogatives that had been assumed from the monarchy. Not only was the United States asked to assume the Hawaiian national debt but all government land and property was to remain in the possession of the local government. In addition, among other requests, they asked that all Hawaiian immigration and labor contract laws be kept inviolate as well as all other laws not inconsistent with the proposed treaty or the constitution of the United States.²⁰

¹⁶Thurston to Robert McMurdy (Chicago), Feb. 3, 1893, AH, F. O. & Ex. McMurdy, a member of the Illinois state legislature, was to introduce therein a resolution favoring annexation and had apparently asked Thurston for arguments to oppose those in opposition.

¹⁷S. F. *Morning Call*, Feb. 4, 1893.

¹⁸Many citations could be given on this point, but see minutes of the meeting of Hawaiian Commission, Washington, Feb. 10, 1893, Kuykendall, HHS *Rept.*, 1942, p. 51; C. R. Bishop to Thurston, Feb. 27, 1893; Thurston to Dole, March 10, 1893, AH, F. O. & Ex.; W. R. Castle's Diary, Feb. 7, 1893, U. of H. Library; Memoranda of Conversations with the Secretary of State, 1893-1898. Typewritten copy of all portions pertaining to Hawaii in U. of H. Library.

¹⁹On the trip from Honolulu to San Francisco the commissioners interrupted a cribbage game long enough to work on a proposed treaty. Commissioner W. R. Castle records in his diary of the trip that "Question of Island Government is important; doubtful if we can get anything on that score settled at once." A copy of the Castle Diary was furnished the University of Hawaii Library through the kindness of W. R. Castle's son, A. L. Castle.

²⁰For the Protocol and Stenographic Reports of the First Conference see Kuykendall, HHS *Rept.*, 1942, pp. 17-24; for the proposals submitted to Foster see pp. 41-43.

It was not surprising that Foster confessed that these points (among others) presented some "serious embarrassments." He found it "difficult to reconcile them to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to our existing system."²¹ On the question of how the Islands were to be governed after annexation Foster said that he inferred from both written statements of the commissioners and from personal informal communications he had held with some of them,²² that "the ordinary territorial form of government which exists in the Territories of the United States would not be considered by you as desirable, . . ." He then suggested a provisional government to exist for either a fixed or indefinite period at the end of which time congress would determine the form of government for the Islands. The territorial officials, including a legislative council, would be appointed from Washington. Thus the actual proposal was not even for territorial status, the usual form of which was objectionable to the commissioners, but for a provisional government without an elective system. The Hawaii system of laws would continue in effect except that the revenue, shipping, and postal laws of the United States would be extended to the Islands. Title to all public lands and property would be vested in the United States but the revenue therefrom would be reserved to the Islands. The Chinese exclusion laws would be extended to the Islands "immediately upon annexation," but the labor contract system would be left intact. Foster admitted that there were no conditions existing in the Islands that would make it necessary or desirable that the government should be controlled from without and that the plan proposed "would seem to make it desirable that the controlling influence should be from within."²³ Although contrary to their instructions these terms were accepted by the commissioners.²⁴ It was in a private conversation with Thurston on February 9 that Foster told him that many of the commission's requests should be dropped so that there would be no controversial matters that might hinder the treaty from passing the senate in a hurry and that once annexed, Hawaii need have no fear that there would be "any disposition to discriminate against that portion of the Union."²⁵ In other words, Thurston's account in both his 1923 brief and in his *Memoirs* does not jibe with the on-the-spot records of the negotiations with Foster.

²¹*Ibid.*, p. 27.

²²In a letter to Sanford B. Dole, president and foreign minister of the Provisional Government, Thurston wrote on Feb. 9, 1893 (Kuykendall, *HHS Rept.*, 1942, pp. 43-45), that he had had three interviews privately with Foster but unfortunately makes no mention of the gist of these conversations. It should be noted that in his *Memoirs* Thurston said that it was in a "preliminary discussion" that Foster was asked for annexation as a state. In the brief of 1923 he said an "informal" request was made. If such a request was made the question is obviously, "Why?" Perhaps it was advanced for the purpose of a little Yankee horse-trading? But why was this point never mentioned in the memorandum of the commission's discussions in private or with Foster; nor does it appear in any of the reports to the executive council in Honolulu; nor in any of the correspondence of the commissioners? It is all the more strange when there is ample testimony that statehood was the one thing they did not want.

²³Stenographic Report of the Second Conference, Kuykendall, *HHS Rept.*, 1942, pp. 26-40.

²⁴It should be noted that the form of government drawn up by the Hawaiian Commissioners following the Newlands resolution of annexation in 1898, was for a modified territorial form of government which left much more power in local hands than had been customary in other territories.

²⁵Kuykendall, *HHS Rept.*, 1942, p. 46.

If further proof were needed that the men who carried through the Revolution and established the Provisional Government and the Republic of Hawaii were opposed to statehood, the Honolulu newspapers furnished it. The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, generally considered the mouth-piece for the Provisional Government, published the treaty as signed on February 14, and attacked one critic who seemed to favor statehood by saying:

Whether some form of territorial government should or should not precede statehood, may be a matter upon which reasonable men may differ. But to prate about "civil rights" because Hawaii does not jump at a single bound from her condition of corrupt and effete and palace-ruled monarchism into the freedom and co-sovereignty of an American state, is simply childish.²⁶

The *Hawaiian Star* made its first appearance on March 28, 1893, under the editorship of Dr. J. S. McGrew, the President of the Annexationist Club for which the *Star* became the official organ. The *Star* undertook to reassure the Hawaiians who were afraid of what might happen to them if the Islands were annexed to the United States. But the *Star* held out too much to the natives. William O. Smith, attorney-general and member of the four-man executive council of the Provisional Government, announced in a letter to Thurston on April 8, 1893: "The *Star* advocated statehood at once—and we had to stop it—that (or general suffrage [sic]) will come eventually—but will not do at first."²⁷ And Thurston, himself, in one of a series of most uncordial interviews with Cleveland's Secretary of State, was forced to admit "I do not think the people of the Islands are fit for self-government; nothing but a strong government, a one man power, would meet the conditions."²⁸

The evidence is clear that there was no desire for statehood on the part of the Provisional Government and the sugar planters. But the same thing could not be said of some of the *hapa-haole* and native leaders. While they (and the mass of the natives generally) would have preferred independence to annexation they realized that as matters stood they could not hope to control the government and the patronage that went with it. They were also aware that if the members of the Provisional Government had their way the natives would be most unlikely to acquire the franchise under any government short of statehood. The only recourse would be to agitate for annexation as a state in which numerical superiority would prevail.

While the treaty of 1893 was withdrawn from the Senate by Cleveland and annexation had to wait upon more propitious times, the Hawaiian oligarchy never changed its attitude toward statehood. Men like Thurston, Dole, Kinney, W. O. Smith and many others, after long careers for the most part in Hawaii, went to their deaths opposed to statehood for Hawaii "now." What they wanted and what they got was a series of governments which brought peace and stability to the Islands and promoted business interests. Statehood? Obviously it would never do.

²⁶Issue of March 7, 1893.

²⁷AH, F. O. & Ex.

²⁸June 16, 1893. Memoranda of Conversations with the Secretary of State, 1893-1898. Typewritten copy of all portions pertaining to Hawaii in the University of Hawaii Library.

CAPTAIN ROBERT BARNACLE

(Pseud. of Charles Martin Newell)

Whaleman, Author, Doctor of Medicine

By

HELEN P. HOYT

The fiction read by the common man of the nineteenth century is of great interest for many reasons. I do not refer to the truly great literature of this period, but to the ordinary fiction of no particular literary merit but which was indicative of the social life, customs and tastes of our parents and grandparents. The chief characteristics of this type of nineteenth century fiction are the double title, the loosely woven plot, the slight character development, the extreme action, the florid style with its many-syllabled words, classical allusions, elaborate similes and metaphors, and, above all, the pages and pages wherein the author takes over the book himself to teach, to explain and to moralize.

All of these characteristics are to be found in Hawaiian fiction of this period. The unique features lie in: 1) the locale; and 2) the Hawaiians themselves are the chief actors. As the period approaches the twentieth century, the haole takes over the action, and the Hawaiian is merely incidental — often a weak assistant to the villain in the person of a kahuna.

Reading these old stories, a number of questions arise. Who were these men who wrote so knowingly of Hawaii? Had they really been here? And what did the resident of nineteenth century Hawaii think of these books written so fluently about her people?

James Jackson Jarves and William Henry Thomes are world-known, and books have been written about each; but Charles Martin Newell, author of *Kalani of Oahu*, and *Kamehameha, the Conquering King — A Romance of Old Hawaii*, was represented in Hawaii only by a date — 1821 — purportedly the date of his birth. Both G. P. Putnam's Sons of New York, and De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. of Boston, published some of his books, but they have no early records of their authors. However, the second edition of *Kalani of Oahu*, published by the author himself, uses some reviews of the book as advertising material, and from these I learned that Charles Martin Newell had practised medicine in Boston from 1860 to 1898. A search of Boston's vital statistics gave the needed clue, for, on his marriage license, October 15, 1855, he listed his occupation as "seaman."

Investigation of the early seamen's paper, *The Friend*, revealed that on April 2, 1849, Captain D. H. Taber and Mr. C. M. Newell of the whaleship, *Copia*, had each donated \$5.00 to The Seamen's Chapel, The Bethel. And again, *The Friend*, in October, 1854, notes that Captain C. M. Newell had contributed \$5.00 to a fund being raised by Benjamin Pitman, Esq., Ship's Chandler of Hilo, to restore the burned buildings of the Hilo Boarding

School. With the help of Dr. Newell's obituary notice in the *Boston Evening Transcript* for May 25, 1900, the story of this versatile, unusual and interesting man has unfolded.

Charles Martin Newell, the oldest of three children, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, on November 21, 1823,¹ the son of John C. Newell and Mary Richardson Newell. John C. Newell, the father, was a Universalist minister. The family moved from Concord to Steventown, New York, about 1827, but shortly after returned to Massachusetts, and settled in Wrentham, twenty-five miles south of Boston, where John Newell became pastor of the Universalist church.

As a boy, Charles Martin Newell was an omniverous reader of tales of romance, adventure and travel. When his father died in 1838 leaving the family in straightened circumstances, he solved his personal problem of subsistence by running away from home and shipping as cabin boy on a whaler. He was then fifteen years old. Four years later,² he had risen to be a seaman on the *Copia*, Captain D. H. Taber, Master. He was so fine a seaman that, on June 16, 1845, D. H. Taber, Master, *Copia*, raised him to the rank of boatsteerer,³ that important class of men aboard a whaler whose dangerous duties required great skill, experience and responsibility. He was then twenty-two. On this voyage the *Copia* circled the globe, rounding the Cape of Good Hope on her outbound journey, and Cape Horn on her return three years later.⁴

On this voyage C. M. Newell became a successful author. He sent a manuscript to a story contest in Boston and won the \$100.00 prize. This story's title was *The Cruise of the Graceful or The Robbers of Carracas*. He wrote under the nom-de-plume *Captain Robert Barnacle, U. S. N.* The Star-Spangled Banner Office (Boston) published this small volume of fifty pages, illustrated, in 1847.⁵ In 1849, Newell, then promoted to be a mate on the *Copia*,⁶ had two more stories published in volumes of short stories in Boston. In a book, titled *The Belle of Boston or The Rival Students of Cambridge*, by Justin Jones, Captain Robert Barnacle contributes *The Fair and the Brave, A Sea Tale*; and in another book of *Prize Tales*, titled *Paolina, or the Sybil of the Arno*, by Martha Ann Clough, the last tale is again by Captain Robert Barnacle, *A Sailor's Love, or the Dangers of the Sea*.⁷

On October 12, 1852, Newell sailed from New Bedford, master of the *Copia*.⁸ As a whaling captain, he was noted for two things; his generosity in lending the large library he carried in his cabin to the crew, and the good medical care he gave them.

¹No birth certificate can be found. His gravestone in Center Cemetery, Wrentham, Massachusetts, gives Nov. 23, 1821. But his parent's marriage record, April 5, 1821, his wedding license, his death certificate, his baptismal record, and the obituary notice give ages corresponding to 1823.

²Records, Whaling Museum, New Bedford.

³Ibid.

⁴Alexander Starbuck, *History of the American Whale Fishery*, (Waltham, 1877), p. 420.

⁵Lyle Henry Wright, *American Fiction 1774-1850*, (San Marino, California, 1948), p. 208.

⁶Records, Whaling Museum, New Bedford.

⁷Lyle Henry Wright, *op. cit.*, pp. 62, 208.

⁸Records, Whaling Museum, New Bedford.

It was on this voyage of the *Copia* that Newell began to make Hilo his popular port of call, becoming a fast friend of the Pitman family. In October, 1854, *The Friend* records that while whaling in the Okhotsk Sea, the *Copia* and several other vessels were caught in a terrific storm off the Shanta Islands and were driven on to the ice, being badly damaged. Newell nursed the ship back to Hilo, whence, after a brief call for recruits (the whaleman's name for ship's stores), he took her back around the Horn to New Bedford, where she was condemned as unseaworthy.⁹

He married Ann Elizabeth Farrington of Wrentham on October 15, 1855, and, two weeks later, sailed as master of the whaling bark *Alice Frazier* for a four year cruise.¹⁰ If the captain wrote any fiction during this period, I have not located it. However, he wrote three very interesting letters which were published in the New Bedford *Whaleman's Shipping List and Merchant's Transcript*. On this voyage Newell had to put down a mutiny, and in doing so, accidentally killed the ringleader, a man convicted of murder and robbery who had stowed away on the ship in Valparaiso. A detailed account is given by Newell in a letter to the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, November 19, 1857. Two of the men whom Newell put ashore in the Okhotsk Sea later returned to Honolulu and also wrote a letter to the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, November 26, 1857. One of their grievances against Newell was that, when they returned the books soiled and torn, which they had borrowed from the captain, he had refused to lend them any more! Newell was completely exonerated from any blame in the affair. However, at the end of this voyage, in May, 1859, he retired from whaling and, taking Ann Elizabeth, went to Cincinnati where he enrolled as a medical student in the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery. Six months later he graduated, a full-fledged Doctor of Medicine.¹¹ He became an assistant to Dr. Graves of Lowell, Massachusetts, and for two years studied and practised under his supervision. Then he set up his own offices at 1704 Washington St., Boston, becoming a specialist in the vacuum cure for chronic diseases. He continued his friendship with Gorham D. Gilman and Benjamin Pitman, who had also returned to Boston. According to his obituary notice, he was a member of The Hawaiian Club of Boston, although his name is not on the roster published in 1868. During this period he wrote stories for *The Youth's Companion*, and poetry and a column for the *Boston Evening Transcript*, all signed Captain Barnacle.

Then, in 1877, came a small book of 112 pages, *Pehe Nu-e, or The Tiger Whale of the Pacific*, by B. Barnacle, a very inferior *Moby Dick*. In 1879 he broke into the ranks of scientific writing with *Pneumatic Therapia; or the Cure of Chronic Diseases by Rarefied Air*, published in Boston, under his own name.¹²

In 1881 came *Kalani of Oahu*, the historical romance of the young king of Oahu who has stolen Pelelulu, one of Kamehameha's daughters, for his

⁹*Ibid.*

¹⁰*Ibid.*

¹¹R. L. Polk & Co. *Medical and Surgical Register of the United States* (1890), p. 541.

¹²Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, U. S. Army (U. S. Government Printing Office, 1929), 3d series, VIII, p. 246.

willing bride. Kalani offends the goddess Pele, his benefactress, and she deserts him, permitting Kamehameha to conquer Oahu, killing both Kalani and his faithful, loving wife in the famous battle of the Nuuanu Pali. This was published by the author himself under his own name, and dedicated to King Kalakaua, who promptly made him Knight Companion of the Royal Order of Kapiolani.¹³ There were three editions of *Kalani*! Captain Robert Barnacle has now disappeared and C. M. Newell has permanently taken his place.

In 1885, G. P. Putman's Sons published Newell's *Kamehameha, The Conquering King—A Romance of Hawaii*. Newell had been criticized for omitting his historical references in *Kalani*, and so in *Kamehameha* these are given with a glossary of Hawaiian words. This book is the story of Kamehameha's life and loves helped out by Newell's imagination when history and hearsay fail him. It is characterized by the same type of ultra-poetic descriptions of Hawaiian scenery as *Kalani*.

In 1886, De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston, published the first of his Fleetwing Series, *The Voyage of the Fleetwing*. This story opens in New Bedford, and is characterized by excellent, factual accounts of whaling in both the Atlantic and Pacific. The last chapter describes the ship's arrival in Honolulu, gives an interesting picture of transshipping oil from a whaler to a cargo vessel, and closes with a party; and I quote, "Among those present were some of the old-time ship chandlers whose honored names must ever be linked with the vast whale-fleets of that, and subsequent days, when more than two hundred whale ships have visited Honolulu during a season. Of the resident merchants held in greatest popularity were Captain James Magee [Makee?], Tom Spencer and Charles Brewer; together with Ben Pitman of Hilo and Gorham D. Gilman of Lahaina. . . . The popular Father Damon was there, with his cultured lady, to say grace . . . and obtain a new subscriber to *The Friend*." The book is dedicated to Gorham D. Gilman.

In 1888, the second book of the series, *The Isle of Palms*, followed. Dr. Newell is on his own ground in these books, life and adventures at sea. *The Isle of Palms* opens in Honolulu with a party the night before the ship sails to cruise for whales in the South Pacific, and with a rather beautiful description, florid in style, of a whaler putting out to sea. The story of Mocha Dick's last battle is taken word for word, from the earlier *Pebe Nu-e*, but when the damaged *Fleetwing* puts into the lagoon of the Isle of Palms for repairs, the real adventures begin. The crew discovers the coral encrusted wreck of a ship in the lagoon, which proves to be the third Spanish ship, which had escaped being wrecked in the Sandwich Islands when its two companions were destroyed there in 1500. This ship is full of gold and silver ingots, which were being carried to the Spanish authorities in Manila when the typhoon struck. There is enough treasure for everyone aboard to become rich if they can get away from the devil octopus, pirates and sea-monsters. They successfully conquer all, and reach Hongkong, with a mermaid as an extra passenger!

In 1889 the third of the series was published, *The Wreck of the Greyhound*. Captain Lawrence, the hero of each of The Fleetwing Series, is now in the China Sea, and the only reference to the Sandwich Islands is in the rescue of his lady love aboard the *Greyhound*, which has been wrecked on

¹³Archives of Hawaii.

Pratas Shoals, lying in the China Sea, between Hongkong and the Philippines. The sea is too tempestuous for a boat, so our gallant hero, who has learned to surf at Waikiki, has the ship's carpenter make him a hollow surf board on which he surfs on forty foot waves to the sloping deck of the *Greyhound* where she is impaled on rocks. The Hawaiian Kanaka, who attempts to follow him, is drowned; but the Tahitian Kanaka also surfs aboard. The Tahitian takes the injured earl, our hero's prospective father-in-law, on his board, while Captain Lawrence takes his betrothed on his board, and they all surf to safety. The book even gives you a picture of this.

The Wreck of the Greyhound is Dr. Newell's last book. He seems to have contented himself thereafter with boy's stories of whaling adventures for *The Youth's Companion*, and verse and a column for the *Boston Evening Transcript*. He moved to Watertown, on the outskirts of Boston, in 1893, and died there of broncho-pneumonia on May 24, 1900, age 76, his widow, two nephews, and a niece surviving him.

What do you get when you read these books? The answer is everything. Verse, fairy stories, tales of adventure, history, and torrid romance, all in one volume. But remember this: when, in the midst of a Hawaiian historical romance, the good doctor takes you with his heroine, Kupule, into a sea cave and introduces you to a fairy sea queen, sea nymphs, monsters and mermaids, he is bringing to you and localizing the stories and superstitions he listened to for nineteen years aboard a whaler.

Also, you no longer need submit the problems of your love life to Dorothy Dix or Beatrice Fairfax if you read Charles Martin Newell, the sailor of many seas, for he has all the answers. Girls, he tells you, in *Kamehameha* that "the charm of refusing to be won is the strongest attraction in a woman's magnet of love." To you, boys, he says this: "The best wooers among men put not their ultimate intent into words. His persuasive approach, his courtly manners, fail not to create interest, and awaken some degree of curiosity as to his full intent. His art is to compel his fair companion to do the maneuvering for the contest which he himself came to win." Then he utters a word of warning to all women, the weaker sex, about the dangers of moonlight. "From the thrall of this primordial power the strongest and purest may not always escape, unless forearmed by the knowledge of the subtle source of the ambushed danger that awaits them beneath the lunar ray!" Waiale, Kamehameha's mother, was not so forearmed! All of this is sandwiched between references to Fornander, Dibble, Ellis and Jarves!

You need a dictionary to read C. M. Newell. A whale is a *cetaceous* monster; a coral sea is the *madreporic* sea; *obesitous* women are fat women, and one of his heroines has an *intumescive* heart. Also, sometimes his medical terminology overtakes him and he creates this: "The ghastly pallor went out of Lawrence's face so suddenly that the over-tasked carotids must have done some lively pumping." This is the doctor's description of his hero's blush! As for classical allusions, similes and metaphors, the nineteenth century man and woman were not cultured or educated if they could not turn an apt classical allusion, or create a neat simile or metaphor at the formal dinner or stately soiree. This was convention, it was looked for and expected, and Charles Martin Newell gave his readers their money's worth.

What did nineteenth century Hawaii think of these books? *The Friend* in February, 1882, urged its readers to buy and read *Kalani of Oahu*, and

The Hawaiian Gazette for February 1, 1882, says this in discussing *Kalani*, "There is a telling, almost thrilling, combat between John Young and Kalani himself, the celebrated cutlass encounter on Mr. Crummles' theater pales before it. A specimen of the skillful manner in which Dr. Newell has drawn the rough and ready Bosun of the *Elenora* is given below. Kalani is described as being surrounded by foes, and almost on the point of destruction when Young sprang forward and struck down the levelled spears, exclaiming, 'Yield, noble King! Oahu is lost! Kamehameha would have his kingly foe!' Kalani replies, 'Ha, English Young! Have at thee, too!' . . . Young replies, 'Stay, Kalani! I've come to save you, with the promise of all honors my great king can bestow.' Here is the British tar sketched to the life; no one can fail to recognize him by his language. The less-observant writer would probably have given us the old type of sailor and plentifully interlarded Young's discourse with choice selections from the language of that army in Flanders, who swore so terribly; but how wide of the mark this would have been." This is an excellent example of nineteenth century literary criticism, and was clipped by Gorham D. Gilman and put in the gold-edged presentation copy inscribed by, and given to him by Newell. Punahou has these presentation copies of Gilman's.

Many laudatory criticisms were published in mainland papers. To be sure, the staid old *Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1881, has this to say of *Kalani*: "Dr. Newell, in his historical romance of Hawaii, *Kalani of Oahu*, has opened up new ground. The deities of the Hawaiian mythology furnish Dr. Newell with an entirely fresh body of characters, and his romance is very interesting, save here and there where the author attempts to do some 'fine writing',—with the usual result. We think if he had been less learned and less lavish of scientific words, the story would not have suffered." The *Boston Post*, too, criticizes the high-flown language, although commending the book generally.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, reviewing *Kamehameha* in its column, *Books of the Month*, October, 1885, is again uncomplimentary. "Mr. Newell, in making a high cockalorum of the King of the Sandwich Islands, repeats in literature the feat of the English commissioners, when they sent out a crown with which to give dignity to the head of the 'Emperor' Powhatan." Dr. Newell and his publishers did not submit any of his later books for criticism to the *Atlantic Monthly*! The *San Francisco Chronicle* also ventured to criticize *Kamehameha* unfavorably, and the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* June 30, 1885, even then prone to point out its competitor's errors, has this to say, "The *San Francisco Chronicle* has a rather severe criticism of Dr. C. M. Newell's Hawaiian romance, *Kamehameha*, published by Putnam & Co., New York. He admits the book is well written but says it is absurd to 'endow naked Kanakas with chivalric impulses'. The absurdity lies with the critic, who does not know what he is writing about." And then a controversy arose in the literary worlds of Boston, San Francisco and Honolulu. Did Dr. Newell impute too noble sentiments and characteristics to his Hawaiian heroes, who, after all, were savages, and did he thus rob his historical romances of realism?

When Charles Martin Newell forgot his nineteenth century conventions and bombast, he wrote well. The three letters to the New Bedford *Whalemen's Shipping List and Merchant's Transcript* are excellent. The first, December 30, 1856, is a true description of several whaling ships which,

on July 23rd, 1856, watched an erupting volcano off Oonimah, or Unimak. The wind dies down, they are showered with ashes and cannot get away. Then a submarine volcano erupts in their midst. It is tense, exciting description, well done, if you omit the last line or two, which I quote: "It is my humble opinion that no man knows the quality of his own nerves until he gets within close proximity to an angry volcano, for, he will then drop his crest, until his plumage droops like a fowl in a storm." If he had only left this out!

The second letter, February 24, 1857, is a valuable research document. It compares conditions and prices between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands as ports for a whaler. It ends with detailed, exact lists of all expenses for both places. The third, March 3, 1857, merely gives navigation directions for entering Humboldt Bay to catch greyback whales.

The Isle of Palms is probably Dr. Newell's best book. It contains several fine passages, as well as some deliberate humor. The dressing of the mermaid in a Mother Hubbard told in terms of hoisting a sail is an example of this. The superstitions of the old sailors rising into a crescendo of fear until the whole crew is terror-stricken, the searching of the heavens for storm and weather portents, and the description of the handling of the *Fleetwing* in a typhoon are excellent. The harpooning of Mocha Dick, his destruction of the whale boat, and his attack on the *Fleetwing* itself, are tense and exciting, and much better done than in Stephen Meader's latest book for boys, *Whaler 'Round the Horn*, published in 1950. After all, Charles Martin Newell had been a boatsteerer himself.

The Wreck of the Greyhound opens with a fine, historical description of 1840 Victoria, Hongkong, the surrounding bay, and its edifices. The chapter depicting a Yankee Clipper captain purchasing a cargo of silks in Canton, the description of the Chinese merchant and the warehouse, is intensely interesting. As for the surf-board solution of the climax, it is so detailed as to the construction of the hollow-chambered board and its maneuvering, as to become almost plausible and a thrilling adventure.

Charles Martin Newell loved his Sandwich Islands, their kindly people, and beautiful scenery. Surely this love and his two historical romances of the islands make him one of Hawaii's Own, so I give you one of Hawaii's Own, Charles Martin Newell, alias Captain Robert Barnacle, Whaleman, Author, Poet, Newspaper Correspondent, and Doctor of Medicine.

Books by C. M. Newell available in Honolulu libraries:

1. *Pehe Nu-e*: PCL
2. *Kalani of Oahu*: BM, HHS, HMCS, LH, PCL, UH
3. *Kamehameha*: BM, HHS, HMCS, LH, PCL, UH
4. *Voyage of the Fleetwing*: BM
5. *Isle of Palms*: BM, HMCS, PCL
6. *Wreck of the Greyhound*: BM, PCL

Abbreviations

BM — Bishop Museum

HHS — Hawaiian Historical Society

HMCS — Hawaiian Mission Children's Society

LH — Library of Hawaii

PCL — Punahou, Cooke Library

UH — University of Hawaii

HISTORICAL NOTES

COPPER PLATES FROM LAHAINALUNA PRESS ARE DISCOVERED

Of the 150 copper plates estimated by Mr. Robert Andrews to have been engraved and printed by the Lahainaluna Press under the management of his father during the years 1833 to 1843, it has been believed until recently that only one had survived their deliberate and accidental destruction following the Mission's discontinuance of engraving and Mr. Lorrin Andrews' subsequent commercial adventure which soon ended in financial failure.

It will be recalled that in 1923 Dr. Frances Wetmore of Hilo had given to the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society a single relic of that adventurous decade of engraving in the Hawaiian Islands—a copper plate engraved on both sides, a quarter section of a map of Asia on the one, a practice map of South America and crude experiments in lettering by a student on the other.

Until the latter part of 1950, this copper plate with its engraving dated 1837 had been supposed by local historians to be the only plate extant from the printing office of Mr. Andrews and his helpers and students at Lahainaluna, Maui. Now it has come to our knowledge that at least two other plates are in existence: one with the title, "Diamond Hill as seen from Honolulu," and the information that Edward Bailey was the artist and Momona the engraver; the other, depicting two masculine faces animated by the different emotions of anger and pleasantness, which were used as illustrations in the book, *Hoike Akua* (Explaining God, or Natural Theology), written by T. H. Gallaudet, translated by S. Dibble, and published at Lahainaluna in 1840.

It appears that these plates belong to Charles A. Potter of Lakeville, Michigan, who is a son of an adopted daughter of Dr. Seth L. Andrews, a medical missionary (unrelated to Lorrin Andrews), who was stationed at Kailua, Hawaii, from 1837 to 1848. Mr. Potter tells us that he has one of the finest Hawaiian collections in the United States and that it is at present on loan to the Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

AN ANCIENT BLUFF SHELTER YIELDS AN IMPORTANT DATE

Fishermen taking advantage of a large, natural shelter formed by a lava tube opening at the base of a bluff on Oahu, and archeologists taking advantage of a recently developed and marvelous technique of dating have given us the most satisfactory answer we have had as yet to the question, "How long have the Hawaiians been here and where did they come from?"

The shelter is located on the east face of the ridge which separates Niu from Kuliouou valley and only three hundred yards from the beach. Mr.

Jack Porteus started excavating the floor of the shelter in 1938 and succeeded in going through about one-third of it before the war interrupted. Dr. Kenneth P. Emory, ethnologist at the Bishop Museum, undertook with his class in archeology at the University of Hawaii, to complete the excavation of the floor in the first half of 1950. A section of the floor which had not been previously disturbed was excavated and studied with great care. Continuous occupation was noted down to a depth of thirty inches. Below this no traces of human occupation were found, such as ashes of fires, fish-bones, sea shells, or implements. On the lowest level, charcoal from a cooking fire was removed and sent to the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago. Here Dr. W. F. Libby, who perfected the technique of determining the length of time since organic matter was living, through the amount of radio-active carbon remaining, obtained a reading which indicated that the wood of this charcoal was formed 946 years ago, plus or minus 180 years.

This means that the shelter was first occupied about 1000 years ago. As the diet of these first people was largely sea-birds, we have good reason to assume they were the first inhabitants in the region and that their arrival there was not long after the first settlement of Oahu and the neighboring islands. Several stone adzes found at the same depth are of characteristic Hawaiian form which was at one time used in Tahiti and the Marquesas but which has not appeared in any collection of stone adzes from Samoa or Tonga. This indicates that the early Hawaiians came from the Marquesas or Tahiti.

NOTE

Members who do not want to keep their old publications of the Hawaiian Historical Society are asked to return them to the librarian, who is anxious to establish a minimum of reserve copies. Especially needed are the following:

Annual Reports:

- Third (wrongly dated 1895) for the year 1894, printed 1896
- Twenty-first, for the year 1912, printed 1913
- Thirty-fifth, for the year 1926, printed 1927
- Fortieth, for the year 1931, printed 1932
- Forty-eighth, for the year 1939, printed 1940

Papers:

- No. 2, 1892; No. 9, 1897; No. 15, 1928; No. 18, 1931.
- Address: The Hawaiian Historical Society, P. O. Box 2596,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

A SERVICE TO COLLECTORS

Those who are interested in keeping up to date on what is being published in *Hawaiiana* both in the Territory of Hawaii and elsewhere will find comprehensive help in *Current Hawaiiana*, a quarterly bibliography issued by the Hawaiiana Section of the Hawaii Library Association through the cooperation of the University of Hawaii. The Hawaiian Historical Society is now receiving these lists regularly. They may be consulted by our members at the Mission-Historical Library. Anyone desiring to be put on the mailing list to receive *Current Hawaiiana* should communicate directly with Miss Janet Bell, Chairman of the publishing committee, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 14, Hawaii.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 27, 1951

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society was held in the Mission-Historical Library on the evening of Tuesday, February 27, 1951.

It was voted that reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting be waived as they had appeared in the printed report.

The Treasurer's report, as of December 31, 1950, was presented by Mr. A. C. Young and showed the following:

Disbursements	\$10,393.27	
Balance		
Commercial Account	3,263.44	
Savings Account	97.60	
Petty Cash	25.00	
Total		\$3,386.04

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and placed on file.

President Milton Cades gave a brief oral report, commenting on the drive for funds for the new building; the move into the new quarters; reclassification of membership; appointment of a part-time librarian, and need for a larger membership.

Miss Bernice Judd, Chairman, submitted the report of the Nominating Committee:

President, for one year — Mrs. Gerald R. Corbett
Trustee, for one year — Mr. Alfred C. Young
Trustees, for two years — Mr. Milton Cades, Mr. Meiric K. Dutton,
Miss Maude Jones

There being no further nominations, the report was accepted and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot. The Secretary having cast the ballot the above named persons were elected by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Corbett spoke briefly on plans for the coming year.

A brief sketch of the naturalist Andrew Garrett's work in Hawaii was given by Lieut. Commander Thomas, U.S.N.

Mrs. Helen P. Hoyt read an entertaining paper on C. M. Newell and his varied occupations.

A most interesting account of the negotiations between Hawaii and the United States dealing with the annexation treaty of 1893 and statehood was given by Dr. Charles H. Hunter.

This was the first annual meeting to be held in the new building.

MAUDE JONES
Recording Secretary

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

It is a pleasure to welcome you to this, the first meeting in our new library building.

As you know, the Hawaiian Historical Society agreed to contribute one-third of the cost of this building, which has been erected for joint use with the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society. Contributions in the amount of \$13,000 were sought to cover the sums of \$10,000.00, which was the maximum amount which the Hawaiian Historical Society agreed to pay toward the building, and \$3,000 for new equipment for the library and costs of removal. So far we have received \$6,367.12 (of which \$1,000 was contributed specifically for new equipment), made up as follows:

	No. of Contributions	Amount
Charitable Foundations	3	\$3,550.00
Business organizations	2	200.00
Kauai Historical Society	1	100.00
Individual gifts over \$100 or more	7	1,250.00
Individual gifts of less than \$100	76	1,250.00
Cash contributions at opening of library	—	17.12
	89	<u>\$6,367.12</u>

This represents contributions from less than thirty per cent of the members. We would welcome contributions of any size, no matter how small, and we are hopeful that practically every member will participate. We are planning to continue our drive and to request business firms for additional contributions. So far, the Historical Society has paid to the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society \$7,500 on account of our agreed contribution to the cost of the building. An additional sum of \$2,500 is payable out of additional contributions received.

The moving into our new library was accomplished with a minimum of cost and confusion under the direction of a Special Committee, of which Edwin H. Bryan, Jr., was Chairman. Prior to the moving all the books were cleaned. They were started on their way in an orderly fashion by Violet A. Silverman, our former Librarian. Charlotta Hoskins assisted Mrs. Silverman and later, herself, moved books in her car. The bulk of the books, however, was moved by Mr. Bryan in his car. Janet Bell, Genevieve Correa and Bernice Judd shelved the books in the new library. Robert Bryan and four students from Kamehameha School assisted in the moving.

While we are pleased that the fire-proof, air-conditioned stacks will provide safekeeping for the library material without further deterioration, there is considerable repair work and rebinding to be done. In addition, although a good start has been made on cataloging the Historical Society's library, much still remains to be done. It is hoped that by reaching our goal

of \$13,000 in our building-fund drive, we can replenish our reserves, which have been used for the payment on account of the building and the purchase of equipment, so that we can do all the repair and binding of library material that is necessary and can complete the cataloging of our library.

During the year, James Tice Phillips, who for many years has been active in the affairs of the Society, resigned as a member of the Board of Trustees because of his removal to the mainland. Meiric K. Dutton was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board.

Mrs. Willowdean Handy resigned from the Board to become Librarian after Mrs. Silverman resigned upon completion of the moving of the library from the Library of Hawaii to the new building. Her place on the Board was filled by the election of Colonel Harold W. Kent.

In addition, George Ii Brown, Jr., resigned as Treasurer and as a member of the Board to take up residence on the mainland for an indefinite period. Mr. Alfred C. Young was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board and as Treasurer of the Society.

As the Treasurer's Report shows, in addition to the capital funds needed and which we hope to raise in the building-fund drive, the Society will have to find ways to increase its current revenues to meet its requirements. A move was made in this direction last year by a change in classification of memberships with dues as follows:

Life Members	\$100.00
Contributing Members	10.00
Regular Members	5.00
Annual Members	2.00

Annual Members are entitled to all privileges of the Society, but do not receive current publications of the Society which are sent to all other classes of membership. It is earnestly hoped that as many as possible of the members will change to Regular, Contributing or Life Membership. It is proposed that a membership campaign be undertaken so that a large number of selected persons who should be members may be invited to join. The greater the membership and interest in the Society, the more it can accomplish by way of publication of historical material and expansion of its library.

It is hoped that the revenues of the Society will be large enough to permit us to continue to enjoy a part-time Librarian. Mrs. Handy has been doing an excellent job as our Librarian and has worked well with Bernice Judd, Librarian of The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.

In closing, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the officers, Trustees, Librarian and members of the various committees, without whose generous assistance the work of the Society could not be successfully carried on.

I also would like to thank, on behalf of the Society, Miss Margaret Newman and the staff of the Library of Hawaii for their many kindnesses and assistance during the years the library of the Society was housed in the Library of Hawaii, and Mrs. Violet Silverman for her many hours of excellent service as Librarian of the Society.

Respectfully submitted

MILTON CADES, *President.*

TREASURER'S REPORT

January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950

<i>Balance — January 1, 1950:</i> Commercial Account.....	\$ 2,800.98
Savings Account.....	4,733.57
TOTAL CASH — January 1, 1950.....	\$ 7,534.55

Receipts:

Dues from Members — 1949 and prior years	\$ 189.00	
Dues from Contributing Members — 1950	70.00	
Dues from Regular Members — 1950.....	330.00	
Dues from Annual Members — 1950.....	162.00	
Dues from Kauai Historical Society.....	47.00	
Dues from Annual Members — 1951.....	4.00	\$ 802.00
Dues from three Life Members		200.00
Dividends: Von Hamm Young Co.....	\$ 62.47	
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.....	75.00	
Interest: U. S. Savings Bonds	12.50	
Savings Account	23.66	173.63
Sale of Publications		72.01
Sale of Furniture and Equipment		375.00
Contributions to Building Fund.....		4,622.12
TOTAL RECEIPTS		6,244.76
TOTAL		\$13,779.31

Disbursements:

Dues — California Historical Society....	\$ 10.00	
Dues — Hawaiian Volcano Research Assoc.	3.00	
Safe Deposit Fee and Bank Draft	6.25	
Stationery and Printing	33.50	
Postage, Office and Library Supplies.....	56.88	
Salary — Librarian.....	134.40	
Books Purchased	14.28	
Binding	99.88	\$ 358.19
Hawaiian Mission Children's Society — Payment on account of Building	\$7,500.00	
Library Equipment	2,311.15	
Typewriter	150.00	9,961.15
Moving Costs: Cleaning Books	\$ 52.50	
Hauling	21.43	73.93
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		10,393.27

BALANCE — December 31, 1950:

Commercial Account	\$3,263.44	
Savings Account	97.60	
Petty Cash	25.00	
TOTAL CASH — December 31, 1950.....		<u>\$ 3,386.04</u>

INVESTMENTS

75 shares Von Hamm Young Preferred
50 shares Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Preferred
\$500.00 U. S. Savings Bonds, Series G.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED C. YOUNG,
Treasurer.

Examined and approved,

MILTON CADES,
Auditor

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

As soon as the odor of the chemicals used in fumigating the books on their new shelves in the Mission-Historical Library had subsided, the Librarian, assisted by Miss Bernice Judd, Librarian of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, took inventory of the companion collections as part of a reciprocal arrangement.

In the Hawaiian Historical Society's side of the air-conditioned vault, the books recently re-cataloged, those not yet re-classified, and new material without accession or call numbers have been segregated in different sections for future handling. Duplicates, extraneous subject matter, and publications needing binding have been sorted and shelved apart.

A set of rules has been drawn up, governing the use and care of books and manuscripts and specially requested services of the Librarian. Books may not be taken from the building. Readers must now sign for books. Patrons will be charged for research taking more than an hour of the librarian's time from her regular duties, the proceeds to be allocated towards maintenance of the building.

The library will be open during the hours established by the Hawaiian Mission Children's library in the past: Monday, Friday and Saturday, 9-1; Tuesday and Thursday, 9-3; Wednesday and Sunday, closed. The Librarian of the Hawaiian Historical Society serves every open morning from 8 to 12.

Opportunities for reading and research in Hawaiiana are being taken advantage of in a gratifying manner. Folios depicting old Hawaii have been in demand as a source of authentic details for a mural for one of Honolulu's banks; examples of Hawaiian designs and early engraving of the Mission press have been examined for patterns for fabrics and other modern uses.

As a beneficiary, the Society received from the estate of Miss Annie H. Parke valuable additions to its collections—books, pictures, decorations, and one of the twelve chairs ordered from China for the first jury ever to sit in Hawaii. Especially appreciated among the volumes is the private journal, 1859-1860, of William Cooper Parke, Marshal to King Kamehameha III. The Marshal's gold star orders and several of his medals were part of the legacy. Probably the most valuable items are the two paintings by Paul Emmert of the old Honolulu fort, erected in 1816 and demolished in 1857. As a daughter of the Marshal, who is pictured on his white horse in the exterior view, Miss Parke could state with authority in her will that these oils, 12" x 18", are the original paintings. Another oil of the same size, attributed to the same artist, is of the smallpox quarantine station of 1853 with Diamond Head in the background.

In December, the Society was presented with two valuable, privately printed volumes just off the press; *Letters of Abner and Lucy Wilcox*, and *Abner Wilcox and Lucy Eliza Hart Wilcox: A genealogy of their family in Hawaii*. The donors, Misses Elsie and Mabel Wilcox, have thus made available to our readers a noteworthy contribution to the history of Hawaii.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLOWDEAN C. HANDY
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